

SOME NEW ORIENTAL ANTHRIBIDAE.

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Among the Anthribidae of the Genoa Civic Museum submitted to me for identification there is a great number of undescribed species, mostly represented, unfortunately, only by single specimens. In the present paper I characterize those new forms of which there are at least two specimens in the collection, leaving the uniques undescribed till I have seen more individuals.

The types of the new species and subspecies, if not stated otherwise, are in the Genoa Civic Museum.

1. *Phaeochrotus phorcas* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. In colour and pattern agreeing with *P. porcellus* (1860) Pascoe, differing in the antenna. This is gradually widened from the fifth to the eighth segment; segment 7 is broader than in *porcellus* and 8 is narrower, while 9 is more triangular and a little longer than in that species. *P. phorcas* stands in these characters somewhat intermediate between the genera *Phaeochrotus* and *Plintheria*.

Hab. Carin Chebà, Burma, 900-1100 m. (L. Fea).

Several specimens.

EUSINTOR gen. nov.

Rostrum long, cylindrical, dilated at apex, with high mesial carina. Antennal cavity apical, covered, continued ventrally by a sharply marked groove which extends along the whole rostrum. False mentum with acute lobes. Buccal fissure short and broad. Labium deeply divided. Eye lateral, entire, elliptical. Antenna

stout, reaching middle of prothorax in ♂, apical fourth in ♀, gradually widened from segment 6, 2 much longer than 1, in ♂ 3 longer than 2, nearly = 4, 4 to 8 gradually shorter, 8 as broad as long, club elongate, 9 rounded proximally, truncate apically, broader than long, 10 broader than 9, more than twice as broad as long, 11 truncate proximally, irregularly rounded distally, a little longer than broad, a small interspace at the joints of the club; in ♀ 2 = 3 = 4, 5 a little shorter, 5 to 7 gradually shortened, 7 and 8 as long as broad, club a little shorter than in ♂. Prothorax conical, uneven above; carina antebasal, concave, gradually flexed forward laterally, but not becoming longitudinal, no subbasal carina and no basal longitudinal one. Elytra emarginate together at base, depressed above, sides parallel from shoulder to apical third. Pygidium rounded. Forecoxae somewhat separate. Mesosternal process subvertical. Legs short; first tarsal segment little longer than apically broad, second mesially shorter than its lobes, claw-segment as long as 1 to 3 together, tooth of claw subbasal.

Near *Sintor*.

Type: *E. loriae* spec. nov.

2. **Eusintor loriae** spec. nov.

♂♀. Black; upperside of rostrum and head, pronotum, a basal sutural patch on elytra and their apex, pygidium and legs (except basal half or two-thirds of hindfemur) rufous orange, clothed with a greyish orange pubescence, partly metallic; antenna rufescent, brunnescent distally, four or five spots on each half of pronotum black, namely one subapical, a second before carina, both close to mesial line, a third more lateral, median, a fourth behind and a fifth obliquely in front of the third, the fifth often absent, all more or less connected with one another, some grey pubescence in dorsal depressions; scutellum grey; elytrum with a grey patch on disc near shoulder and another behind middle, both variable in size and mostly divided up, a small conspicuous lateral postmedian spot greyish

white, slightly edged with orange, some orange pubescence also here and there on disc.

Rostrum about five times as long as broad in middle, punctate, three carinae above, mesial one high, not reaching apex, extending over frons, dorso-lateral ones less elevate, shorter, upper edge of antennal cavity also cariniform, continued backwards to near eye by an irregular fold. Pronotum and underside of body very coarsely, but somewhat dispersedly punctured. Pronotum one fourth broader than long, mesial line subcariniform. Elytra punctate-striate, the punctures large, the stripes rather feebly impressed, basal margin slightly convex near scutellum, shoulder somewhat prominent.

Length, 5 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea.

Five ♂♂, two ♀♀.

CALLANTHRIBUS gen. nov.

♂ ♀. Rostrum stout, about twice as long as broad, narrowed and subcylindrical at base, mesially carinate at base; antennal cavity covered, the upper edge being cariniform and somewhat projecting laterally, not continued to eye. This lateral, somewhat oblique and elliptical, truncate-emarginate anteriorly. Underlip deeply divided. Antenna peculiar: reaching to near middle of elytrum, thick and of nearly the same width from segment 4 to 11, 8 the broadest, 1 to 3 thinner than the others, 2 a little longer than broad, shorter than 1, 3 three times as long as 2 and a little longer than 4, 5=6 shorter than 4, 7=8 a little shorter than 6, 9 a little longer than broad, 10 broader than long, 11 about four times as long as broad, nearly as long as 8+9+10, the segments not compressed. Prothorax conical; carina antebasal, evenly concave, slightly flexed forward at side, no subbasal and no longitudinal basal carina. Elytra broader than prothorax, convex, evenly marginate together at base, shoulders rather prominent. Pygidium rounded. First basal

segment one-third the length of the tibia; tooth of claw post-medial.

Near *Sintor*.

Type: *C. xanthomelas* spec. nov.

3. *Callanthribus xanthomelas* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Orange, pubescent; antennal segments 4 to 10 and posterior three-fourths of elytra, except the very tip, black, apex of antennal segment 10 and base of 4 rufescent, apex of 3 somewhat brunnescent; black area of elytra anteriorly bordered with grey, the border extending a little backwards at suture, a small discal spot between fourth and seventh rows of punctures behind middle of black area also grey, antennal segment 11 luteous, pubescent creamy white.

Head and pronotum longitudinally plicate. Prothorax one-third broader than long. Elytra subcylindrical, strongly rounded-declivous behind, depressed at basal margin and very little at suture, punctate-striate. Pubescence of underside a little more greyish than on orange parts of upperside.

Length, 5 to 6 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea, II. 1893 (Loria).

Three ♂♂, one ♀.

The beautiful orange colour of this insect contrasting strongly with the black of the posterior three-fourths of the elytra is quite exceptional among *Anthribidae*.

4. *Rawasia gestroi* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Glossy black, slightly greenish; head, underside, legs and antenna pubescent, pronotum and elytra with dispersed short hairs; antennal segments 6 and 7, apex of 5, and middle of tibiae pubescent grey; these lighter pubescent parts more or less rufescent.

Prothorax strongly convex, rounded at the sides, with the strongly arched carina not quite reaching middle; disc without

large punctures, but such punctures present at the sides. Elytra very finely and seriatly punctate, the rows hardly impressed. Prosternum dispersedly punctured. Metasternum without large punctures.

Length, 10 to 12 mm.

Hab. Kandari, S. E. Celebes, April to July 1876 (O. Beccari).
Two ♂♂, one ♀.

5. *Rawasia convexa* spec. nov.

♀. Much broader than specimens of *R. ritsemae* (1881) Roel. Of the same length, densely covered with a rather long luteous grey pubescence, which is intermixed above with short black hairs; pronotum with some prominent creamy grey spots; elytrum densely tessellated in the alternate interspaces with creamy grey and black; segments 8 to 11 black; tips of tibiae black shaded with grey pubescence; first tarsal segment black beneath at sides. Pronotum less densely punctured than in *ritsemae*, depressed behind, the carina not very distinct, being more or less concealed by the pubescence. Elytra strongly convex, proportionally much shorter than in *ritsemae* and *annulipes* (1895) Jord., far less cylindrical.

Length, 8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. M.^t Kawi, Passuruan, Java, one ♀, type, in Mus. Tring.

A second ♀, in Mus. Civ. Genoa from Carin Chebà, Burma, 900-1100 m., 1888 (Fea), differs from the type in resembling in colour grey specimens of *R. ritsemae*, except in the tessellated elytra being devoid of a post-median transverse band or patch.

6. *Dendrotogus colligens papuanus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. The black brown mesial area of the elytra more restricted than in Indian specimens of this species; the false mentum more distinctly elevate transversely behind apex; and the abdominal segments 1 to 4 of the ♂ with a very small mesial spot of dense grey pubescence.

Hab. Andai, Dutch N. Guinea (W. Doherty), type; Ron I.; British New Guinea; Woodlark (A. S. Meek); Aru Is. (Ribbe); all in Museum Tring.

In Mus. Civ. Genoa a series from Ansus, Sorong, the Fly River, and Somerset (Queensland), collected by Beccari and L. M. D'Albertis.

7. **Eucorynus unicolor** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Close to *E. stevensi* (1859) Pascoe; upperside without any grey markings, being uniformly brown, pubescence shorter than in *stevensi* and the punctures of the elytra smaller; tibiae more restricted grey.

Hab. Ternate (Laglaize, Bruijn).

Three ♂♂, one ♀.

8. **Litocerus histrio fluviatilis** subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar to *L. h. histrio* from the Malayan subregion, antenna of ♂ thinner and segments 3 to 8 not pale rufous at base; mesial carina of rostrum more distinct in apical half; apical and basal mesial spots of pronotum much larger and contiguous, forming a broad mesial vitta which is narrowed in middle; brown transverse bands of elytra much narrower, the clay pubescence being more extended than in *histrio histrio*.

Hab. Fly River, British New Guinea (L. M. D'Albertis).

One ♂, two ♀♀.

9. **Apatenia pœcila** spec. nov.

♂. Rufescent, clothed with a clayish grey pubescence; head and pronotum marmorated with brown; sutural and alternate interspaces of elytrum tessellated with grey and brown-black, the other interspaces rufescent tawny, some black dots before middle bordered in front with grey spots more conspicuous; a

thin mesial line and a patch on each side of pygidium, a number of lateral spots on underside, and a median ring on femora and tibiae brown-black; tip of femora, base of tibiae and of first tarsal segment brunnescient.

Rostrum more than half as broad again as long, bisinuate at apex; irregularly elevate and grooved, middle portion more raised than sides; three carinae, one on each side as prolongation of frontal border of eye, and the third in the middle, this alone extending to apex. Frons half the width of the rostrum. Prothorax longer than broad, not distinctly punctured, the punctures being more or less concealed by the vestiture, disc somewhat depressed transversely before middle and at carina, the latter nearly straight, feebly convex in middle, lateral angle somewhat obtuse, lateral carina slightly curved. Alternate interspaces of elytrum somewhat raised, especially the brown-black dots, third interspace with small tubercle in middle and again before apical declivity, the interspace grey between these tubercles; a transverse depression before middle.

Length, 5 to 6 mm.

Hab. Fly River, British New Guinea (L. M. D'Albertis).

Two ♂♂.

10. *Apatenia gularis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar in colour to *A. toliana* (1898); larger; frons carinate, in ♂ about one-fourth, in ♀ nearly one-half the width of the rostrum; underside of the latter deeply impressed longitudinally, with a fine carina within impression; pronotum much more finely punctured, the punctures dispersed in middle; derm of elytrum smooth, with sparse fine punctures; stripes distinct; segment 9 of antenna longer than 10 in both sexes, 10 being starker in the ♂ of *gularis*, than in that of *toliana*.

Hab. Paumomu River, British New Guinea, IX-XII. 1892 (Loria); Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

Two ♂♂, one ♀.

11. **Hypseus axillaris major** subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Much larger than *ax. axillaris* (1895) Jord. described from Perak, and the shoulder-spot reduced to one or two small dots.

Length, 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Fly River, British New Guinea (L. M. D'Albertis).

Several specimens.

12. **Hypseus vestitus** spec. nov.

♀. Brown, rufescent, clothed with a buffish pubescence, variegated with brown. Rostrum more than twice as broad as long, with the trace of a mesial carina at base. Frons one-third the width of the rostrum. Antennal segments 1 and 2 luteous, 8 much shorter than 7, about one-third the width of 3. Prothorax twice as broad at base as long, somewhat uneven above, coarsely punctured, a large mesial area more or less buff, the spot before scutellum occupying one-fourth of base, antebasal carina evenly convex, lateral angle less than 90° , lateral basal longitudinal carina very oblique. Elytra declivous from near base to apex, punctate-striate, alternate interspaces above faintly, at sides more distinctly dotted with black, shoulder region more or less extended buffish grey, third interspace with a subbasal tubercle, a small pustule before and a still smaller one behind middle, these elevations black bordered with grey behind, the black dots of the other interspaces being also feebly elevate. Base and apex of femora, a broad antemedian and a narrow subapical ring on tibiae, and bases of tarsal segments pale rufous.

Length, 4 to 5 mm.

Hab. Kandari, S. E. Celebes, III, 1874 (Beccari).

Two ♀ ♀.

13. **Hypseus frenatus morio** subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. A little longer proportionately than *frenatus frenatus*; olive on the elytra, tessellated with black, without a buffish grey dot in the third interspace; buffish grey pubescence of underside restricted to a lateral stripe situated on metasternum and including a brown spot; legs black, not annulated.

Hab. Borneo: Pontianak, type, and Sarawak, in Mus. Tring, two pairs.

One ♂ in Mus. Civ. Genoa from Sarawak (Doria, 1865).

UNCIFER gen. nov.

Rostrum short, flat, beneath at a right angle with head. Antennal groove lateral, covered, distant from eye. Antenna thin, reaching base of elytrum, segments 1 and 2 incrassate, 3 the longest, twice the length of 8, a little longer than 4, 4 to 7 nearly equal in length, slightly decreasing, club loose, 9 to 11 nearly the same in length, 11 elliptical. Eyes distant, feebly convex, subdorsal, obliquely transverse, very feebly emarginate. Prothorax subconical; carina regularly and strongly biconvex, angulate in middle, ending laterally at basal angle, which is rather acute, the carina not extending forward along the side. Elytra oblong together, rather flattened above, with the basal edge of each convex and the second and third interspaces sub-tuberculiform behind base.

Typus: *U. sticticus* spec. nov.

Allied to *Gibber* (1895) Jord., but distinguished by the less prominent eye and the form of the prothoracic carina.

14. **Uncifer sticticus** spec. nov.

Rufescent brown. Rostrum and head more or less grey, with a greyish white mesial line which extends to base of pronotum. Rostrum a little broader than long, truncate, with straight sides,

rugose, slightly depressed at base. Frons about as wide as the eye in frontal view. Antennae luteous, at least at base. Prothorax as long as broad, widest at basal angles, slightly rounded in middle of sides, evenly convex, fulvous, slightly variegated with brown and grey. Scutellum white. Elytra one-third longer than broad, depressed at suture behind, less so in front, punctate-striate, more or less grey, alternate interspaces somewhat tessellated with brown, a spot on subbasal tubercle, an oblong antemedian patch on suture, and a transverse spot before apex black. Legs thinly grey, not annulated, tibiae and tarsi rufous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Carin Asciiui Ghecù, Burma, 1400-1500 m., III-IV. 1888 (L. Fea).

Two specimens.

15. **Xenocerus suturalis** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. In structure practically the same as *X. olivaceus* (1874) Motsch. Lateral vitta of pronotum very thin and more or less widely interrupted. Elytra with a very short basal streak near shoulder; a broad sutural vitta, dilated to the third stripe of punctures behind base, then limited by stripe 2, and finally widened again to stripe 6, the vitta ending behind this transverse dilatation in a short triangular sutural projection; within the vitta there is before the middle a spot of the ground-colour sometimes prolonged to a line; no distinct white apical markings and no lateral ones.

Hab. Ron I. (W. Doherty), one ♂ in Mus. Tring, type; Ansum, April 1875 (Beccari), one ♂, three ♀ ♀.

16. **Phloeobius papuanus** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Resembling *P. longicornis* (1801) Fabr. in size and colour. The white dots on pronotum and elytrum less prominent. Tarsi black, except base. Frons nearly half as broad again as in *longicornis*, with the two carinae barely vestigial. Sides of prothorax

less obliquely narrowed anteriorly, much more rounded. Stripes of elytrum less deeply impressed. Lateral apical angle of last abdominal sternite not projecting in either sex.

Hab. Yule I., British New Guinea, May 1875 (L. M. D'Albertis).
A series.

17. **Misthosima crucifera** spec. nov.

♀. Rufous brown, covered with a white-grey pubescence, spotted and marmorated with rufous brown above; legs and base of antenna pale rufous, apex of hind tibia brown, hind tarsus brunnescent on upperside. A spot at base of rostrum, indistinct in one specimen, a double spot on frons, two spots on occiput, connected with one another behind, three dots laterally on pronotum and a large discal central area brown or rufous brown, this area including a regular grey cross; elytra marmorated with more or less confluent rufous brown dots, a larger spot near base.

Eye with small sinus. Pygidium and anal sternite long, triangular, subacuminate. Legs slender; tarsi long, first segment nearly twice as long as the others together.

Length, 3 mm.

Hab. Ighibirei, Brit. New Guinea, VII-VIII. 1890 (Loria).

Two ♀ ♀.

This is not a typical *Misthosima*, as the eye is distinctly sinuate. In absence of the ♂ I abstain from proposing a new genus for this species.

18. **Doticus convexus** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar to *D. alternans* (1895) Jord., being black, densely dotted and variegated with olivaceous clay pubescence, and having the fore- and midtibiae simple, these not being hamate or dentate in either sex.

Pronotum and elytra more convex than in *alternans*, the latter less depressed at the suture. Angle of prothoracic carina not acute.

The ♂ of *alternans* is not known. In that of *convexus* the first foretarsal segment is more than twice as long as broad, having nearly parallel sides, and the anal sternite is short and simply rounded at apex.

Hab. Patunuang, S. Celebes, January 1896, type, and Bua-Kraeng, S. Celebes, February 1896 (Fruhstorfer), in Mus. Tring, a series; Kandari, S. E. Celebes, March 1874 (Beccari), one specimen.

19. **Doticus planatus** spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Agrees with *D. subplanatus* (1895) Jord. in the third interspace of the elytrum being cariniform behind, the carina ending in a tubercle, in the hamate foretibia of the ♂ being denticulate on the innerside, in the anal sternite of the ♂ being bidentate and in the pygidium of the ♀ being long and sub-acuminate.

Larger than *subplanatus*, the legs less distinctly spotted with brown. The foretarsus much broader, the second segment being about half as broad again as long. The subbasal convexity of the elytrum less elevate and devoid of a tuft, and the costa of the third interspace less elevate. Angle of prothoracic carina not acute.

Hab. Milne Bay, British New Guinea (Mus. Tring, type); Yule I., June 1876 (L. M. d'Albertis); Rigo, British New Guinea, July 1889 (Loria); Andai, Dutch New Guinea, August 1872 (L. M. D'Albertis).

A series.